

SPORTS



Belarus and Moldova clashed in the sambo tournament in Minsk in the finals of the 3rd nationwide youth sports games tournament. Photo by Galina Kiselyova

RIBLI AND SMYSLOV MOVE UP

Hungarian Grandmaster Z. Ribli and world ex-champion Vasily Smyslov are the first two finalists in the chess international in Las Palmas to qualify for the next world title challenge round. While Ribli had ensured a place for himself with yet a round to go, Smyslov had to at least draw the closing game vs International Master S. Bouaziz of Tunisia, which he did. Ribli came top of the tables with nine points after drawing with USSR champion Lev Psakhis, with Smyslov half a point behind.

The magnificent six

Acute competition is the keynote of the women's chess international, being held at Bud-Kladagen in West Germany, with only three players qualifying for the next world title challenge round. Suffice it to say that with only three rounds to go, a total of six players are now level with nine points out of 12 each — Nona Gaprindashvili and Lidiya Semyonova of the USSR, Tatjana Lemachko of Bulgaria, Marina Pogorevich of Romania, Eliska Kilmova of Czechoslovakia and Barbara Hund of West Germany.

In the adjourned games Gaprindashvili beat Maria Ivankova of Hungary, and Kilmova outplayed Yelena Falalbekova, with the other four leaders having already secured nine points each.

BOXING IN A MINER'S LAND

As many as 252 boxers have turned up for the 48 national championship which has got under way at the Druzhba sports palace in Donetsk, the Ukraine, among them Moscow Olympics winner Sharif Sabirov from Krasnodar, the world title Yuri Alexandrov from Nevinnomyssk, Alexander Koshkin from Moscow, and Alexander Yagubkin from Donetsk; and European champions Viktor Miroshalchenko, from Do-



Our schoolchildren are now taking it easy out of town, indulging in all manner of sports.

FIRST TRACK-AND-FIELD RECORD

A record 1,000 athletes from 31 countries are expected to attend the 13th European track-and-field championship, in Athens, in early September. After the Romanian athletics federation had confirmed its participation and named its team, the final list for the championship includes 690 men and 391 women participants, beating the former attendance record of 1,004 athletes from 29 nations, set in Prague four years back.



In the latest national football championship round, visitors Kiev Dynamo beat Moscow Spartak 2-1. Photo by Igor Litveyev

Los Angeles Olympics: cause for worry

The distortion of the Olympic principle and its tainting of the Games by commercialism is worrying not just for athletes but for all those who love sport and accept and respect the Olympic ideal, stressed Ivan Slavkov, Chairman of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, commenting on certain deviations from the Olympic Charter and traditions in the preparations for the Los Angeles Summer Olympics. He further pointed out that preparation for the Games is not geared to fair sporting competition to the benefit of peace, but rather emphasizes the capitalist law of maximum profit. Slavkov said he believes that many countries will send athletes having only 80 to 90 per cent chances of winning medals or of coming among the first six finishers. Compared with the Moscow Games the Los Angeles Olympics will be several times as expensive, which means that countries with modest means will have to give it a miss altogether. And thus Coubertin's fundamental criterion — participation in the Games — will not be observed, he stressed.

Elbrus 60th anniversary ascent

A total of 860 climbers from all Union republics climbed Mt Elbrus, the topmost peak of the Caucasian Mountain, in honour of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. They climbed during the night and in difficult weather. One of the climbers, Kh. Ty-



Photos by Andrei Knyaz



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LEONID BREZHNEV'S MESSAGE TO U.S. PRESIDENT

In connection with the drastic aggravation of the situation in Lebanon the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev sent a personal message to the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan in which he drew his attention to the perilous actions of Israel which again violated the ceasefire agreement and undertook a massive assault on West Beirut. As a result, peaceful inhabitants are being ruthlessly killed and the town destroyed.

Leonid Brezhnev called on the President of the United States to use most urgently the possibilities at his disposal to stop the continuing annihilation of people in Beirut. The situation is so serious and critical, the message noted, that the adoption of prompt measures is necessary. It is stressed in the message from the head of the Soviet state that the tragedy of Lebanon, and especially of the population of its capital, will remain an indelible stain also on the conscience of those who could stop the aggressor but did not do so.

Meeting in the Crimea

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have no intention of avoiding mutually beneficial economic relations with capitalist countries, but they cannot help being influenced by the actions of American imperialist circles which are now resorting to a policy of sanctions and boycotts. Under the circumstances the USSR and Czechoslovakia think it critically important to promote economic relations within the socialist community and in this respect much significance is given to a forthcoming summit on economic problems. This was stressed by Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Czechoslovak President, when they met recently in the Crimea to compare notes on vital foreign policy issues.

Washington, they stated, failed to reciprocate the bold initiative

advanced by the Soviet Union which pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. At the disarmament talks the United States and its NATO allies are sticking to a one-sided and totally unrealistic position, seeking to weaken the Warsaw Treaty states and to tilt the rough military parity now existing in their favour.

The two leaders emphasized that the more complex the situation in the world, the greater was the importance acquired by the Helsinki Final Act signed by the leaders of 33 European states, the USA and Canada.

(Continued on page 2)

PEACE MARCH-82 ON ITS WAY TO VIENNA



The Soviet people, who have known the horrors of war, want peace. This is borne out by the numerous peace proposals put forward by this country, including its recent undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Thus spoke the Director of the Kiev Section of the Central V. I. Lenin Museum, S. Kirillova, addressing a mass rally of Soviet

and foreign Peace March-82 participants in Kiev.

Having set out from Moscow the marchers stopped in Kiev on their way to Vienna. Their route will also take them through Budapest and Bratislava.

Unity of action is the pledge of success. This idea was expressed in speeches made by Gordon Schaffer, Chairman of

(Continued on page 2)



Participants of Peace March-82 walk along the Kreshchatik, the main street in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine.

Nikolai TIKHONOV: our main task is to preserve peace

An appeal to halt the arms race and protect Europe from the danger of a nuclear war and to continue the process begun in Helsinki, is contained in an address made by the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation to the states which took part in the all-European conference in Helsinki.

The task of preserving peace and of averting nuclear war in Europe as well as in the whole world is a dominant feature of the policy of our country, said Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the

USSR, in his reply to the committee chairman Canon Raymond Coor.

The unilateral obligation entered into by the Soviet Union

not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, has made a tangible contribution towards peace and the security of peoples. It is said in the reply. The international public has the right to expect reciprocal moves from the other nuclear powers.

Nikolai Tikhonov's reply summed up the Soviet position on matters of security.

EXPERIMENTS IN OUTER SPACE

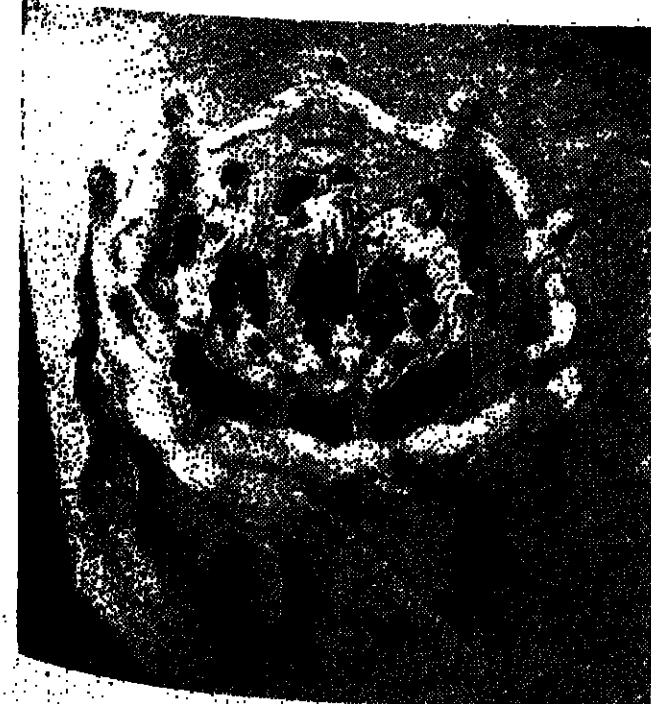


Cosmonaut Valentin Lebedev at work in outer space.

The Soviet cosmonauts on board the orbiting Salyut-7 station, Valentin Lebedev and Anatoly Bereznev, have been outside their spacecraft where they removed and replaced a number of different samples attached to the outside of the station. Included among them are the simplest organic compounds. Brought back to Earth, these samples will enable scientists to establish their behaviour under the influence of cosmic radiation and will probably shed light on the origin of life on Earth.

Engineers and designers will be interested to know the effect undergone by different materials as well as by window and Jacquet coatings under lengthy bombardment with cosmic rays and micrometeorites. Specialists will be able to evaluate their qualities and life time in outer space. Damage deriving from micrometeorites interests not only those who build manned spacecrafts, but also the designers of automatic space probes. At the moment several probes are being designed, which, in 1986, are to explore Halley's comet. Scientists want to study the dust particles detaching themselves from the comet. These same particles can also damage instruments and depressurize space probes. Much interest, therefore, attaches to the task to be obtained from the micrometeorite bombardment of the multilayered coating, the latter having also been placed by Lebedev and Bereznev during their spacewalk.

MOLDAVIA IN MOSCOW



The Days of the Union Republic of Moldavia have opened as part of the jubilee "in a single family" exhibition devoted to the 40th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

This land, situated in the south-west of the Soviet Union, is blessed with a fertile and plentiful soil. The shape of Moldavia on the map resembles a cluster of grapes — and indeed more than one quarter of the grapes in the USSR are produced here, as well as one-third of the country's tobacco. Moldavia also leads in the production of canned vegetables, mixed fruit and juice.

The republic's 550 industrial enterprises are responsible for 80 per cent of its output. Moldavian products go to 60 countries.

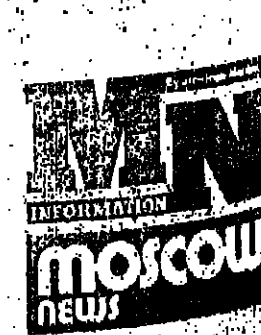
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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing about the material carried in the editions of both

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UN to post observers in Beirut

New York. The UN Security Council, which has met for an emergency session at the request of the Lebanese government, has passed a resolution which authorizes the UN Secretary General to post UN observers in the area of Beirut as soon as possible. The resolution reiterates earlier resolutions, including the one adopted on Thursday, which demands that the Israeli government should immediately lift the blockade of Beirut. The Council again insists on an immediate ceasefire and cessation of all hostilities in Lebanon.

Four hours after the resolution was passed, the UN Secretary General delivered a report on the initial steps he had taken to implement it. Tel Aviv is in no hurry to admit UN observers into Beirut who would witness the atrocities it has committed, the UN Secretary General said.

Meanwhile, the Lebanese government and the PLO made haste to inform the United Nations of their readiness to ensure conditions for the implementation of the UN Security Council's resolutions.

AMERICAN-INDIAN TALKS

Washington. No problem can be solved by military means, India is particularly opposed to nuclear war, which could become the beginning of the end of all other wars, visiting Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi told the National Press Club here.

India would like the Soviet Union and the United States to reach agreement and solve all outstanding issues by negotiation, she noted. Mrs. Gandhi said she was in favour of a freeze on nuclear weapons and stressed that India advocates general disarmament.

On her talks with President Reagan she said that they agreed that differences existed between the two countries on foreign policy issues. Each country, she pointed out, has to make its own decisions on foreign policy, bearing in mind its geographical location, historical experience and other factors.

Mrs. Gandhi said she was seriously worried by the mounting American arms supplies to Pakistan, including F-16 fighter

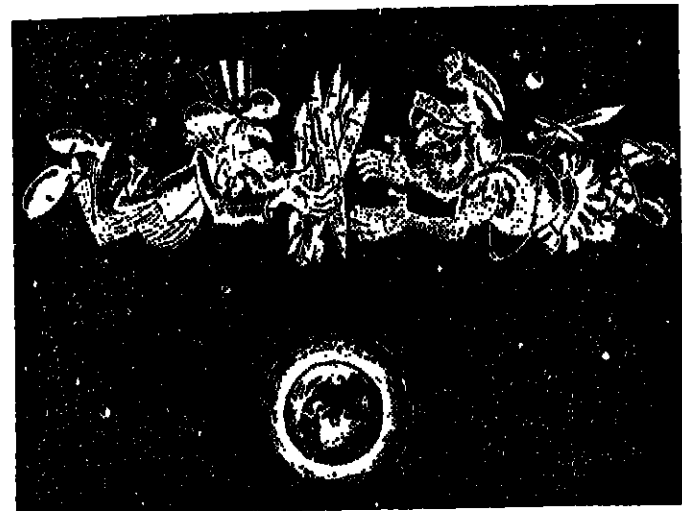
bombers, which, in her opinion, could be used against India. She reiterated India's willingness to build up an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation with its neighbours.

The Indian Prime Minister noted that there were also economic differences between India and the United States. She said that India would appreciate more aid for its development needs. She further emphasized that India was not seeking military assistance from the United States.

ATTEMPTED COUP FOILED IN KENYA

Dar es Salaam. Reports coming from Nairobi say that troops have foiled an attempted coup in the Kenya capital by a group of military who wanted to overthrow President Daniel Arap Moi.

The coup started at the air base of Embakasi in a suburb of



The Pentagon's dreams...

Drawing by V. Sokolov

Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Affairs for peace in South-East Asia

Delhi. The unilateral withdrawal of a certain contingent of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is another testimony of its desire to achieve peace and mutual understanding with the countries in South-East Asia, said the Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nguyen Co Thach, in an interview to the Indian newspaper "Patriot".

Speaking about his talks in ASEAN capitals, the minister noted that Vietnam had taken part in them because of the need to lessen tension in South-East Asia and to set up a zone of peace and stability in the area. It is extremely difficult to

accomplish this, as the Chinese expansionists still continue their interference into the affairs of the region.

Peace and tranquillity are urgently needed in South-East Asia which was for a long time an arena of devastating wars. Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea need peace particularly badly, as their peoples have only recently started peaceful construction. This is why Vietnam gives its full support to the proposal that the entire region be declared a zone of peace. All interference into the internal affairs of South-East Asia should cease, all borders between the states in the area be respected and all problems discussed by negotiation.

Vietnam wants the countries of Indochina and ASEAN and China to improve relations between themselves. We have also proposed that negotiations be held and a non-aggression treaty concluded with China. We are ready to solve all problems on the basis of respect for mutual interests, the minister said.

DEMAND BY THE U.S. SENATORS

Washington. Thirty-one American senators have submitted a resolution demanding that President Reagan rally early as possible the treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting underground nuclear tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes of 1974 and 1976 respectively. So far the administration has not presented the two treaties to the Senate for ratification.

The senators also demanded that the president reverse his decision not to resume negotiations with the USSR and Great Britain over a complete and universal ban on nuclear tests. Having refused to conclude a treaty on a complete and universal test ban, the Reagan administration has demonstrated its utter disregard for the arms control issue, said Senator E. Kennedy, one of the sponsors of the resolution. This decision, he pointed out, is a clear indication that the American administration has no intention of putting an end to the arms race.

Meeting in the Crimea

(Continued from page 1)

ian people, as well as Washington's overt collusion with Tel Aviv. No Middle East settlement is possible, they stressed, through Israeli annexation of Arab territory and its war of annihilation against the Palestinian people or through separate deals and machinations.

Our planet should live in peace, which is the overriding desire of all peoples; all responsible political figures are duty bound to check the hazardous escalation of international relations to get international relations back on the road towards détente, and to promote trust between countries with differing social systems, the two leaders emphasized.

PEACE MARCH 82 ON ITS WAY TO VIENNA

(Continued from page 1)

The British Committee for European Security and Cooperation and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1981, the Peace Between Nations, by Daniel Ben-El-Mechaieq, who represents the peace-loving public from the Paris Peace Conference, a member of the US Peace Council and by Gerard Ali who represents the National Council of the French Movement for Peace.

In Kiev's Park of Eternal Memory, the marchers laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The Peace March will end with a massive international rally against the threat of nuclear war in the Austrian capital on August 8.

Botha owns up

Paris. France President Francois Mitterrand said that South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha admitted that the armed forces and police involved in the attempted coup last November in the Republic of South Africa were mercenaries.



USA. 30 seconds after launching this Pershing-2 medium-range missile (photos) exploded in mid-air and fell into the Atlantic.

The 10-metre missile capable of carrying a nuclear warhead blasted off from Cape Canaveral, the first in the series of 18 such launches planned by the Pentagon.

Photos UPI-TASS

CHEMICAL WEAPONS FOR USE AGAINST INDIA

Delhi. Pakistan is preparing for a chemical and bacteriological war with India with the direct connivance of the USA, says the well informed "Blitz" weekly, quoting government sources.

Special storehouses have been set up outside Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta and Lahore for the chemical weapons shipped to Pakistan by American military transport planes. There are also consignments of lethal gases brought from American army arsenals on the Johnson Island in the Pacific, "Blitz" points out.

UNICEF REPORT

Geneva. In a UNICEF report circulated in the Geneva Palace of Nations, the authors point to the incongruities existing between the vast sums spent yearly on arms, totalling 500,000 million dollars, and the lack of resources needed to save the many thousands of people who die of hunger every year.

The goal of every government, the report emphasized, is to provide increasingly secure and normal conditions for children, the citizens of tomorrow. And one of the chief means to this end is to scale down the hazardous and onerous burden of arms, to cut back arms spending, and channel some of the resources thus saved to meet the basic needs of the younger generation.

PEOPLE

Norman Greene, a resident of the town of Wigan in Britain, spent eight years living in a hole half a metre deep under his home. He went missing in 1974 when police suspected him of robbing an old woman's flat. His wife, the only person to know of his whereabouts brought him home when their six children were not at home. As a result of his voluntary incarceration Greene lost 45 kilos and all his teeth.

AIR TICKETS TO GO UP

Geneva. This year Western air companies are to pay 1,000 million dollars more than in 1979 in interest on credit. During two days of discussions here representatives of 53 airlines decided to jack up air ticket prices by seven per cent, to axe personnel and to take further measures to eliminate the companies' enormous financial debt estimated to reach 4,000 million dollars by next year.

ROAD SIGN WITH A SECRET

Road signs which depict nothing are now being put up on the highway in the Alpine districts of Italy. Don't be surprised. Only in water will they disclose their secret. As soon as cold weather sets in, and air temperature drops to minus 1.5 degrees, the signs will "come alive". The inscription "Beware of Bare Ice!" will appear on them. The secret is very simple — the inscription is applied with a special solution, which is invisible until the temperature drops below zero.

ARTIFICIAL MARBLE

Artificial marble has been made in Bulgaria out of limestone. As strong as natural stone it also provides good insulation and is suitable for lining buildings and the pavements of streets and squares.

PROTECTIVE COATINGS FOR YOUR SPECS

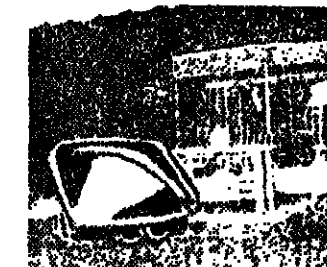
American scientists have developed chemical paints which

Science and technology

when applied to the lenses of spectacles protect the eyes from harmful light beams. One such coating wards off 100 per cent of solar ultraviolet rays, under the impact of which cataracts are formed. Another keeps out sky-blue colour which causes night-blindness and a third protects the eyes from that part of the light of fluorescent lamps which is harmful to eyesight.

GLORY TO THE SUN

Solar energy is finding increasing uses in our everyday life. This photo from the Spanish "Tala Semanal" weekly depicts a device for heating water by sunrays. It holds 134 litres, which is enough for various household needs.



RUSSIAN STUDIES CENTRE IN DELHI

The Russian Studies Centre was founded at the Delhi Janghri Nehru University 17 years ago. The university trains teachers of the Russian language and literature as well as translators. Its graduates work in virtually all the universities of the country, in ministries and government offices, as well as in large trade and industrial firms having close contacts with the Soviet Union, and at state-owned enterprises, especially those built jointly by India and the Soviet Union. Experienced Soviet as well as Indian professors (most

the latter being candidates of sciences after completing postgraduate courses in Soviet colleges) help students master the Russian language. Interest in the Russian language grows in India all the time. It is currently being taught at 50 establishments of higher learning, as well as at many colleges. It is also taught in a number of secondary schools. At the 4th International Competition in Russia, which was held in Moscow in July, 1981, there were 22 Indian competitors from the towns of Delhi, Bhopal and Vijayager. They won five gold and two silver medals, which says quite a lot for the standards of Russian-teaching in India.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ECEVIT RENEWED

Ankara. The military authorities in Turkey are renewing legal proceedings against the country's former Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit, general chairman of the dissolved People's Republican Party. The emergency law military prosecutor in Ankara ruled that legal prosecution of Ecevit be resumed in view of an interview he gave to a Norwegian newspaper in contravention of a military leadership decree banning former political figures from making statements to the press. The prosecutor demanded a jail sentence of up to five years in high security prison for the former prime minister. At present Ecevit is doing time for his interview with "Der Spiegel" correspondent.

OF INTEREST

Straightjacket for ice-cream men

People in British cities and towns were overjoyed on learning that a way has at last been found of dealing with the ice-cream vans which rove the streets, ringing bells to attract customers. The new legislation of "permissible noise" of law advertising bells to confine to four seconds only, with a pause of at least three minutes between rings. It is forbidden to ring a bell twice within two hours in the same section of the street. Bell-ringing is strictly forbidden in the vicinity of hospitals and schools.

Beware jellyfish

The sea current brings jellyfish to the French Mediterranean shores every year. This summer, however, a sharp fall in the temperature of the water resulted in the jellyfish multiplying at an alarming pace and in a regular invasion of the beaches. Panic now reigns on the Côte d'Azur, with many bathers, especially children, having been seriously stung.

Birthday of killer whale celebrated

An unusual birthday was celebrated, not long ago at an aquarium in the city of Vaino.

Paninsula, California, USA. A month ago a killer whale was born. A huge vitamin filled cake with figurines of whales on it was served to the baby that already weighs about 650 kilograms and measures two metres in length.

Demographers slip up

What will the world population be in 25 years' time? This question was addressed in 1952 to several demographers by the Helsinki "Helsingin Sanomat" newspaper. Most of them agreed that by 1982 the world would have a population of 3,000 million. They were wrong! It now stands at 4,000 million.

VIEWPOINT

AMERICA'S TRADE WAR AGAINST EUROPE

The trade war now being waged by Washington against Europe taken as a whole has become especially fierce in the West, with the United States firing high-precision salvos against West European currency systems, and cooperation with East Europe as well as its steel industry.

A feature of this trade-economic and financial war is admittedly the cunning and demonstrative ruthlessness shown by America towards its own allies. For instance, the American administration has so intensely padded its prime interest rates that West European nations have been forced periodically to devalue their national currencies. The franc, lire, mark and other West European currencies have suffered a 20 per cent trimming, while the dollar has been growing fat. The leaders of the European nations in question have asked Washington on numerous occasions to lower interest rates to help them out, but to no avail.

The next salvo was fired against the West European steel

industry: America decided to impose 20-30 per cent import duties on West European steel. This inevitably resulted in a drop in the sales of West European steel to America. In the consequent curtailment of its production and in layoffs. The US administration has been steadily cold-shouldering all protests and complaints from European steel manufacturers. The Department of State put out a terse, but significant statement which in essence boiled down to the following: you in Europe should mind your own business.

But the Americans, on the other hand, tamper quite unscrupulously with West European domestic affairs at the same time as foisting their whims on them and telling them what to do. It is as though they are dealing with banana republics rather than sovereign states. The issue of US military operations in the war against its allies has now been shifted to the "gas pipeline" deal, with extensive use being made of persuasion, blackmail, threats and sanctions. The trade war escalates by the day.

While America places a ban on the sales of equipment, made in Western Europe under American license for the gas pipeline, the West Europeans decide to ignore it. So Washington threatens them with vast fines and even with the arrest of some European businessmen, the latter retorting quite justifiably that American laws are valid only in America. Meantime in the White House they promise to think up some more sophisticated forms of "punishment".

It is of significance that the height of the American trade war against Europe coincides with the seventh anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act by 33 European states. America and Canada, who jointly elaborated and signed this unique international document defining their relations and regulating their cooperation. Today America not only risks roughing over this document, but it is forcing the West European countries to do likewise. The Final Act stresses that countries parties to the Agreement "will endeavour to reduce or progressively eliminate all kinds of

obstacles to the development of trade". But the current American administration is doing just the reverse.

The Helsinki delegates reached a concrete agreement to "encourage the expansion of trade on as broad a multilateral basis as possible". While the socialist countries and the nations of West Europe have been translating this agreement into life by extensively developing trade and economic cooperation, America puts a spanner in the works, and thus blatantly violates the Helsinki records. Indeed, the Final Act specifically stresses that power resources, notably oil, natural gas and coal, are appropriate areas for promoting long-term economic cooperation. This document was signed by an American president. The current administration should have more respect for its international commitments which are now operative and which will long remain on record.

Thus, by overtly contravening the provisions of the Final Act and by unleashing a trade war against the socialist countries, its allies in Europe, and Japan, America is actually aiming to wreck the entire trade-economic and financial system now operating in the world. This is no longer a war against individual nations but rather one against all those reluctant to do America's bidding. We have yet to see how things will turn out. But one thing is already clear: West Europe will get involved in the struggle with the USA — for while America will be fighting the cold-war, economic and political

Vladimir KATIN



HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● **SOVIET AND AMERICAN YOUTH MET IN IRKUTSK TO PARTICIPATE IN A CONFERENCE.** "The Youth of the USSR and the USA for a Lasting Peace and Cooperation Through Dialogue and Mutual Understanding" It was sponsored by the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations and the Forum for American-Soviet Dialogue [USA]. They visited Bratsk and Lake Balkhai and met with young workers and scientists.

● **SUBTERRANEAN LAKES IN THE BASIN OF THE TEREK RIVER (NORTH CAUCASUS) SERVE IRRIGATED FARMING.** A system of artesian wells, supplying water to the fields, has been put into operation at the Prikhachinskaya farm. The area of ploughlands on the farms of Checheno-Ingush autonomous republic, irrigated with underground water, will reach nearly 5,000 hectares in the five-year plan period.

● **NAVIGATION HAS STARTED ALL ALONG THE ARCTIC'S EASTERN SECTOR.** The first caravan of ships from the Far Eastern steamship line is on its way to the remote ports of Tiksi and Yana. This year, merchant marines will be transporting 150,000 tonnes of more goods than last year to the Northern peoples.

● **47 TRACTOR-DRIVERS HAVE BEEN SENT FROM THE STAVROPOL TERRITORY TO HARVEST CROPS IN MONGOLIA.** The tradition of providing assistance to the farmers of the fraternal country has been observed for 16 years running. Efficient harvesting methods, including a complex method which originated in the Ipatov District five years ago, will be demonstrated to the Mongolian agricultural workers.

When a quarter of a century ago it was decided to build a new city on a barren site near the medieval Karmene Fortress, situated on the old caravan route from Samarkand to Bukhara, many people had doubts about the feasibility of the project in view of the harsh weather conditions. Yet experts persisted in their opinion that this was the right place for a modern industrial city. Nearby was a gas deposit suitable for the chemical industry and a vast cotton-growing area. And so the city of Navoi, named after an outstanding Oriental poet, came into being in the midst of the Kyzylkum Desert.

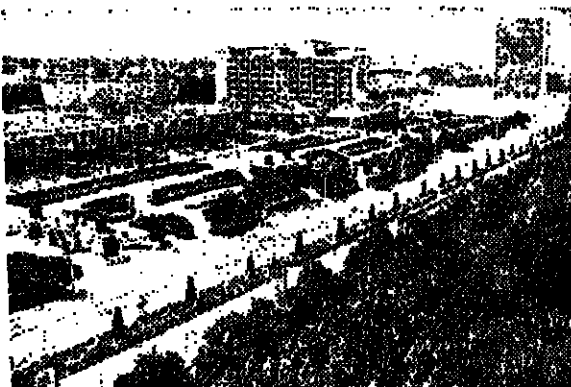


The Farhad Fountain.

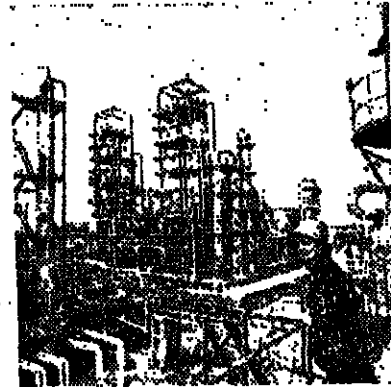
NAVOI: AN OASIS IN THE DESERT

The Leningrad architects who designed it proceeded from the idea that it had to be a supercity in order to negate adverse factors like proximity to the desert, remoteness from cultural centres and the virtual absence of vegetation. The architects were determined that the desert should flow with water and greenery be planted. They concentrated on a design that took into account local climate as well as traditions of local architecture. And so the architects' bold ideas were realized: today the city consists of apartment buildings provided with loggias and spacious terraces and with special ventilation systems to make life bearable in the heat.

The group of architects responsible for Navoi were awarded the Leslie Patrick Abercrombie prize by the International Union of Architects. Navoi is often called an oasis in the desert. This is not a metaphor, for water is plentiful in the city. Not only does it help mitigate the dryness of the desert air by cooling it, it also forms a key element in the city layout. At the centre of Navoi is the Farhad Fountain, which is also its emblem. Nor is there anything surprising in the fact that many swimmers from Navoi are members of Soviet national teams (sport facilities in the city are equal in standard to those in Moscow). What is more, Navoi is the proud possessor of about 400 hectares of vegetation and fruit orchards per every 100 thousand of its inhabitants.



Lenin Prospekt.



Navolazot, a major factory in the city.

PENSIONERS AND PENSIONS

The first international assembly on the problem of ageing has opened in Vienna. The Soviet delegates to the assembly will deliver reports on how the Soviet Union solves certain problems involving the provision of social security to its senior citizens. There are now 34 million people in the Soviet Union entitled to an old-age pension. Men are granted old-age pensions from the age of 60, and women—from the age of 55. In addition, workers in many industries are entitled to pensions five or even ten years earlier.

In the Soviet Union the old-age pension varies from 100 to 50 per cent of the pay, with the exception of a small number of highly paid workers, whose pension amounts to less than fifty per cent of their pay. The average size of pensions granted to factory and office workers has doubled, while the pensions of workers on agricultural co-operatives have increased 3.5-fold over the past fifteen years.

An important feature of the Soviet system of social security is that Soviet citizens are not required to pay contributions from their earnings or any other form of donation towards their pension. The whole cost of pensions in the USSR is completely covered from the state budget.

WHEN THE TOWNS MARCH NORTHWARDS

A new old town is growing up in Western Siberia at the settlement of Raduzhnyy. A number of new deposits have been discovered nearby, which resulted in the decision to accelerate the development of the new town. The first permanent houses have already been built and it is expected that 25,000 square metres of floor space will be commissioned this year alone. Schools, kindergartens and shops are next on the list.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



SUZDAL IS WHERE THE TOURISTS ARE



The old Russian town of Suzdal is considered a real treasure chest of ancient Russian architecture. Thousands of tourists from many countries are delighted with the ensemble, rare in its uniqueness and beauty, as well as its harmony with the natural environment. Collected works of unknown Russian masters are on display in the open air museum of wooden architecture—including models of peasant houses and windmills. A large tourist centre was opened in Suzdal several years ago. It was built beyond the town limits so that the ancient ensemble was not disturbed. It was designed so that tourists could enjoy ancient Suzdal even from their hotel windows. Trade and handicraft booths are at the tourist's disposal where he can buy souvenirs made before his very eyes: varnished wooden plates and spoons, metalwork, boxes and brooches decorated in the Suzdal style, which was fashionable in the Middle Ages. Tourists enjoy dining in small restaurants (in ancient Rus they were called "iraklits") with their old Russian kitchen.

In the photos:
● The Suzdal Kremlin.
● The museum of wooden architecture.

Gerald Durrell to shoot TV serial of USSR

Gerald Durrell, the well-known naturalist, writer, founder and honorary director of the Jersey Zoological Park in Britain and the originator of the Wildlife Preservation Trust, is to shoot a 13-part TV serial on fauna protection in the Soviet Union.

As was the case with Durrell's previous work, the film will be shown to TV viewers in many countries. Each part will be devoted to a rare species inhabiting a particular region of our country. G. Durrell intends to tell the story of our ecologists' successful work in saving and increasing our stocks of amur, amur, sable, heaver, and of certain other rare birds and reptiles.

All the shooting will take place at unique nature reser-

ves: for instance, the Oka-Ter race and the Central Forestry reserves, and those in the Chalkal, Oka, and Caucasian regions. The film will illustrate the severe Russian winter and the hot summers of Central Asia as well as giving some idea of the vast expanses of our country that are inundated by spring floods.

Shooting will continue for two years on the film, which is to be made in cooperation with the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio, in consultation with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

Durrell intends to show to millions of TV viewers not only the beauty of our nature but also something of the life in our vast multinational Soviet land.

Science and technology

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ALPS AND CAUCASUS

A Soviet-French geographical expedition will soon be arriving in the Eastern Caucasus.

The expedition's aim, says D. Lillenberg, deputy director of the Geography Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is to compare the natural conditions and resources of the two largest mountain systems in Europe, and the way in which they developed. Though the French Alps and the Caucasus have many points in common there are certain features which distinguish them—for instance, the way they have been exploited by man. We have to make a thorough study of the multi-geographical regularities in the development of these mountain ridges.

The Eastern Caucasus lies on a kind of "crossroads" where the natural conditions of Southern Europe, Central Asia and the Middle East meet and exert influence. One, therefore, finds species of plants here, which are typical for all similar regions. Compared to the other districts of these mountains, the vegetation of the Eastern Caucasus is distinguished by its exceptional variety and wealth. In the geological past, the Eastern Caucasus had a tropical climate. But as the mountains grew higher and higher, the tropics gradually "vanished". Though such conditions are sometimes to be found in individual hollows, plateaus and valleys.

A comparative analysis of the relief, climate, geological structures and fauna will help pro-

vide a fuller idea of the history of the development of the Alps and the Caucasus; it will also be of use in planning for the future and in the organization of nature protection measures.

WARMTH FROM THE DEPTHS OF THE EARTH

A new research and production centre which has been set up in Makhachkala, the capital of the Dagestan Autonomous Republic in the Northern Caucasus, will concentrate on the study and uses of the earth's thermal energy.

Dagestan is rich in unique deposits of warm subterranean water. The creation of the centre will enable increased use to be made of this cheap energy-source. In addition to carrying out research the centre will also build pipelines and pumping stations.

HOW TO PROTECT PLANTS FROM DROUGHT

Even the most severe drought will not damage a plant once its seeds have been treated with special polymer invented by scientists in Irkutsk and Moscow. The new material attracts water. When introduced into the soil in the form of a solution or film, the polymer bulges forming a kind of a water-container around the seed which retains moisture for a long time, an important feature in arid regions. The efficiency of this new method of treating seeds has been proved in tests carried out in different climatic zones of the USSR.

VIEWPOINT

How we plan to solve our housing problem

Gennady FOMIN, Chairman of the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture attached to the State Construction Committee of the USSR

It will take at least another eight to nine years to do away with the housing shortage in the country and to provide every family with an apartment of their own. At present only 80 per cent of the urban population and the majority of rural dwellers enjoy such housing standards with the rest of the population having to make do with somewhat more stringent housing conditions. The 20 million new apartments and one-family cottages to be built in the current decade will mean improved housing for about 100 million Soviet citizens. Most people will then move into new houses of modern design. Their serial production has already begun.

Just as before, the greater part of the new housing will be paid for from all-national funds and provided free without any restrictions on length of tenure. Apartments are let on easy terms: the monthly rent plus rates accounting for not more than 4 to 5 per cent of the average family budget.

Some foreign observers are surprised to find that while state investment into housing construction goes up, the rate of housing growth remains fairly stable. Investment has grown twofold for instance since 1965 (from 3,500 million roubles to 10,000 million roubles in 1981).

But there is no anomaly here. Over the past twenty-five years three generations of housing have been replaced, each an improvement in quality on the previous generation. Serially built houses of the late 50s were characterized by extreme utilitarianism: in size, layout, finish, technological provision as well as built-in conveniences.

This was not because we could not build any better. Our overriding aim at this stage was to build as many flats as possible in order to relieve the housing shortage. Quality has had to suffer.

Today things are different. The latest designs provide for convenience and spacious rooms, as well as modern finishing. Halls, kitchens and built-in closets have become larger. The quality and the technological level of the houses have improved.

This explains the growth in state allocations for the same annual quotas of new housing. A modern 3-piece apartment costs about 10,000 to 12,000 roubles. Had it been sold on a commercial basis, it would be beyond the reach of a family with an average income, let alone a family of many children. This is why we are against a commercial approach to housing construction. By assuming all the expenses involved with building and maintaining housing, the state ensures that it is accessible to everyone. Thus every citizen's constitutional right to housing is guaranteed.

It today our aim is to provide each family with a separate apartment, this is not to say that it is our final aim. Today's aim is but an intermediate stage. In the achievement of a new housing standard, in the future we intend to provide a room for each member of the family, and then an additional room for common use. Sociologists are of the opinion that such an apartment should satisfy the average needs of any family.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

BURYATIA TODAY

The autonomous republic of Buryatia, a formerly backward area in the far east of our country, is now a large industrial region, writes A. Molodtsov, First Secretary of the Buryat Regional Committee of the CPSU, in the KOMMUNIST magazine.

Mechanical engineering, power, coal- and ore-mining, as well as the wood working, pulp-and-paper and light industries characterize the republic's industrial profile. A thermal power station has been commissioned at Gusi-noye Ozero and at Kholboldzhin there is an open-pit coal mine, the largest in Siberia and the Far East. The Buryat section of the Baikal-Amur Railway is being built at a fast pace. It is 524 kilometres long, with 330 kilometres of the main and station tracks already completed. Work goes ahead successfully on the Severo-musk tunnel, at 16 kilometres one of the longest in the world.

Over the previous five-year plan period 1.6 million square metres of housing have gone up and large-scale housing construction is underway. So, in the 1970s alone, the urban and rural housing capacities have increased twofold.

It was only in the Soviet period that the Buryat people acquired an alphabet and literary language of their own. Today they also boast their own national newspapers and fiction, as well as professional art.

The educational level has grown tremendously in the republic. According to the 1979 census, 73.7 per cent of factory workers and 58.6 per cent of collective farmers have received secondary and higher education. About 100,000 diploma specialists work in the republic. 80 per cent of the Buryat people have a free command of Russian, the language in which the various nationalities of the USSR communicate.

GAS PIPELINE TECHNOLOGY

Production of Soviet pipelayers, bulldozers and other building machinery is being stepped up at Sterlitamak, Chelobakay, and at plants belonging to the Ministry of Building Enterprises of the Oil and Gas Industry of the USSR, including those located in Siberia.

The technology created by Soviet scientists, designers and engineers working in the industry is constantly being upgraded and expanded. There are dozens of modern machines and mechanisms for building major pipelines in any climatic conditions. Besides heavy pipelayers, there are powerful rotor excavators digging over 1,200 cubic metres of earth per hour, including permafrost, and dredging shovels going to depths of 25 metres and capable of handling 300 cubic metres per hour; there is also the Tyumen cross-country vehicle which can negotiate swamps carrying a powerful excavator or heavy welding equipment.

The Sever-1 is a unique automatized welding complex for resistance welding of large-diameter pipes. The Sever-1 leads the world in terms of productivity for this type of equipment. Its productivity, moreover, is dozens of times higher than that obtained from manual methods. Sever-1 will join hundreds of kilometres of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipes into a single continuous chain.

RAJMOND PAULS ON THE WORLD OF ENTERTAINMENT

Comedy, operetta and variety shows require a special gift of the composer, the ability to brighten up life by a spark of gaiety, good humour or a good joke and thus put people in a good mood, writes composer Rajmond Pauls in the SMENA-magazine. A light touch, however, was never synonymous with emptiness. It is therefore all the more disappointing to find that emptiness and lack of content dominate in the world of song, drawing such qualities as elegance, brightness, liveliness, captivating rhythms, and harmony of word and melody. Such songs encourage a lazy perception, and lead to a devaluation of music, presupposing mindless listening. Some young people declare cynically that

A composer may inwardly comply with this vulgarity, accepting it, or he may actively rebel against it.

But if he is unable to resist the pressure of fashion and overcome his dependence on mass demand, he cannot, as a rule, become a bright creative personality.

In the same way that a harmful virus is dangerous to the living organism, the artist's readiness to follow can be short-sightedness is total to him. Such a road more often than not leads to imitation or to making of complications of trendy motifs, to endless repetition of the same performing devices. If the composer does not stand up to it fashion may steal his soul. Mass production does not have a soul, Rajmond Pauls concludes.

WATCH IT! IN FRONT OF YOUR CHILDREN

The character of young people striking out on their own is more than the results of "bad" or "good" heredity; it rather depends on how skillfully parents and dily; it rather depends on how skillfully parents and teachers alike are at discerning their individual psychological traits and by the examples they were shown in their formative years, writes L. Ravich-Scherba, head of the genetic psychotherapy laboratory at the general research institute for the teaching psychology in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

In many cases people have noted that children imitate the gait, speech, gestures and even humour of one of their parents concluding that such properties are hereditary, the author emphasizes. Though not entirely true, this contention is fairly harmless as long as it does not develop into a conviction that children are but carbon copies of one of their parents and that all their bad traits such as perverseness, impetuosity and even addiction to smoking and drinking are genetically conditioned, and thus irredeemable.

But what are the true facts? We may safely say that gestures, gait and likes and dislikes are not hereditary traits, Ravich-Scherba points out. It is just so happens that in the temporary absence of his own habits a child tries to copy the habits of a parent—with a fair measure of success.

It is crucial for young married couples to be aware of their children from birth.

FATHER OF GEORGIAN MEDICINE HONOURED

The road from the picturesque Georgian village of Ortubani leads not only to neighbouring villages and to the district centre of Kareli. It also takes one right back to the 15th century, into the history of Georgian medical thought.

For it was in Ortubani that Zaza Panaskerteli-Tsitishvili — thinker, doctor as well as outstanding statesman and public figure and the author of the "Kharabadi", an important medical textbook, lived.

In order to commemorate the forthcoming 550th anniversary of the birth of the father of Georgian medical science, it was decided to restore the old Panaskerteli-Tsitishvili estate in Ortubani. Special conferences will also be held in Panaskerteli.

ARMENIAN SCULPTOR AT WORK

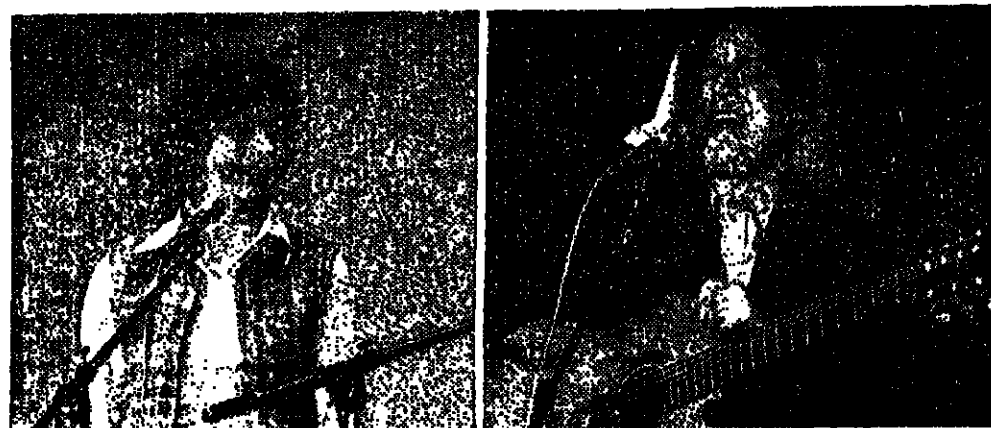


Zaven Koshoyan, a young sculptor and graduate from the Yerevan Institute of the Arts and Theatre, lives and works in Leninakan. His sculptures decorate the streets and parks of this Armenian city, and have been displayed at exhibitions in Yerevan and in Riga, the capital of Latvia.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

TATYANA AND SERGEI NIKITIN



Sergei Nikitin, a 30-year-old Moscow physicist, composer and singer, and Tatyana, his wife and colleague, and co-author of the family duet, are representatives of the genre of "pocket song". Introduced into our lives by the hit of the duo, "Okuzhava" and the songs of Vladimir Vysotsky and Novella Matveyeva.

Sergei started his performances early in the 60s choosing as the poetic basis for his works lines from different and highly contradictory writers, such as Shakespeare, Ehrenburg, Kipling, Tsvetayeva, Yul Lavrentsky, David Samoilov, Yana Moris, Dmitry Sukharev and others. More than 300 songs are included in the young composer's repertoire, among them lyrical, children's songs, folklore stylizations, songs for films, radio, TV, theatre as well as funny musical miniatures. Late in the 60s many of these songs were sung in "two voices". This is how the new author and performer—a combination of two—Tatyana and Sergei Nikitin appeared. Now their names are rarely mentioned singly, but encounters with them have become more frequent; in the film "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears", for instance, and in many others; in animated cartoons; radio programmes; TV plays; on mono and stereo records and lastly, tape recorder cassettes.

The concerts given by this couple always arouse emotion and deeply move the audience. The harmony of their lyrical songs is enchanting and Paul Mauriat, the well-known French composer-arranger, came under its spell. From works by different authors, heard in Moscow, he chose for arrangement and recording with his orchestra "To the Music of Vivaldi"—a song written by Nikitin jointly with amateur composer Viktor Berkovsky based on the lyrics of Alexander Velychansky, a non-professional poet.

His audience, friends and admirers as well as journalists often ponder Sergei with questions: what is the main thing in his life, for instance—physics or music? Does one not interfere with the other? Isn't it perhaps time to make a choice? Judging by Tatyana's smiling eyes (she is already a Candidate of Science) for her everything is clear cut, but for Sergei the problem still remains to be solved.

Igor MIKHALEV

Young Avicenna screened

Uzbek film-makers are shooting a feature film "The Young Avicenna" in the preserve-city of Samarkand (Uzbekistan) and in far (Tajikistan), where bits of medieval Orient have been carefully kept intact.

The action takes place during the Samanid times, the epoch of Oriental Renaissance. The script describes the Bukhara period in the life of Avicenna (Ibn Sina, 980-1037), when he studied philosophy, geography, mathematics, mineralogy and medicine, which become his chief occupation.

Ibn Sina, a man of firm convictions, proud and independent, was a person with a tragic fate. Because he did not want to serve the tyrant, he spent almost his entire life in exile.

The new picture by Uzbek film Studios continues the feature series on great Oriental poets and scientists.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Exhibitions. An exhibition entitled "Moscow Kremlin Treasures" has been opened in Mexico City with 70 Russian exhibits dating back to the 12th-17th centuries. The exhibition is being held to mark the second world UNESCO conference on cultural policies.

Theatres. A play based on Gorky's novel "Mother" has been staged in Delhi, India, in Hindi by the Prayag Theatre.

Festivals. The Merka Ayyandari amateur song and dance group has been named the top at a traditional international festival of folk ensembles in Portugal. The young performers from Soviet Kazakhstan gave a varied programme including folk songs and dances. They also demonstrated national festive traditions.

'History of Art of the Soviet Peoples'

With the publication of the final and tenth volume of "The History of Art of the Soviet Peoples", which has just gone to print, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Institute on Theory and History of the Fine Arts of the USSR Academy of Arts, many years of research work have been brought to an end. The new edition enjoys an excellent layout and upwards of 4,000 illustrations.

The latest volume in the series provides a broad panorama of the visual art, of architecture, and decorative and applied art created by the peoples of this country throughout their many centuries of history, says Belmar. The first four volumes look at the development of art from early times to the 18th century; the fifth and the sixth are devoted to the art of the 19th and early 20th centuries; while the eighth and the ninth evaluate Soviet art.

The Moscow Exhibition Hall (17 Zholtovskoy St) is now hosting a show by Moscow artists Anatoly Kulnitsch and Yuri Shibunov. The former specializes in easel painting, lithography and book illustrations, while Shibunov's forte is poetic landscapes and still life studies.

A. Kulnitsch. "A Cat in a Boat".



Yu. Shibunov, "Ankama on the Obvodny Canal in Moscow".

'ONE OF THE BEST IN THE WORLD'

Recently the Leningrad philharmonic symphony orchestra played to thousands of enthusiastic music lovers in Austria, West Germany, Switzerland, France and Spain.

The Leningrad philharmonic, the first "state" Russian symphony orchestra, mounted its first concert back in 1882. From 1938 it has been led by Yevgeny Mravinsky. Mravinsky's appearances with the orchestra, however, started considerably earlier than this: he has been with it for nearly 50 out of the hundred years the philharmonic has been in existence. Mravinsky is in large measure responsible for the philharmonic's worldwide reputation as the "best orchestra in the Soviet Union and one of the world's tops".

Mravinsky included in his concert programmes Shostakovich's Eighth Symphony, which the composer dedicated to him and which was first performed in 1943; Prokofiev's Sixth Symphony, which he also performed for the first time; the Second Suite from Prokofiev's ballet

"Romeo and Juliet", as well as Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, a masterpiece that occupies a constant place in Mravinsky's repertoire.

Everywhere the Soviet musicians were given a rousing welcome. The Madrid "El Financiero" wrote: "we have all heard orchestras which were not up to the mark, and conductors who only beat out rhythm allowing themselves to follow in the orchestra's wake. Under Yevgeny Mravinsky the Leningrad philharmonic becomes an instrument under the guidance of a virtuoso, almost an extension of his body and mind. No outward pomp is in evidence on any stage. Making do without a baton and seated in a chair, occasionally touching the score with his left hand, the 79-year-old maestro conducts the orchestra with a glance, a slightly perceptible movement of the hand or even with just the music flows on, perfect and profound. This is the result of just rehearsal, but of a lifetime artistic career, even a whole life, the paper emphasizes.



This youth dance group from Georgia recently toured Moscow, Leningrad and Riga with a programme of Georgian folk dances and choreographic miniatures called "Pictures of Old Tbilisi" and "Rhythms of Music". Now they are putting together a programme devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

This is a scene from "Pictures of Old Tbilisi".

WHAT'S ON!

August 3-6

THEATRES

Lenin Komsomol Theatre (6 Chekhova St). 3 — Shatrov, "My Hopes". 4, 6 — Voznesensky, "Junona and Avos". 5 — Vasilyev, "Not on the List".

Guest performances at the Mirror Theatre of the Hermitage Gardens (3 Karetny Ryad). 3 — Shteln, Makheyev, "People and Birds". 4, 6 — Myshlitsky, "The Thief". 5 — Neruda, "A Star and Death of Joaquin Murietta".

Drama Theatre at Malaya Bronnaya (2 Malaya Bronnaya St). 3 — Radzinsky, "Luna or Jacques' Death". 4 — Simon, "The Old Couple". 5 — Misharin, "Eugene Four Franches". 6 — Gogol, "The Marriage".

Exhibition Hall. RSFSR Artists Union (17 Zholtovskoy St). On display are easel paintings, lithographs, book illustrations by Moscow artists Anatoly Kulnitsch and Yuri Shibunov. Daily, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Mayakovskaya.

All-Russia Museum for Decorative, Applied and Folk Art (17 Zholtovskoy St). An exhibition of 19th-century folk art, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Kulkhoznyaya, Trolleybus 10.

FILMS

The Train Stopped (Mosfilm Studios).

About the investigation of a railway accident.

Cinema: "Romeo and Juliet". Metro Pushkinskaya or Gorky.

This comedy directed by Leonid Gaidai centres on the search for a lost lottery ticket.

Cinema: "Otkrytiye" (Gorky Prospekt). Metro Arbatovskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

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BUSINESS

The year's biggest deal for SORICE

SORICE, the French company, has been doing business with the Soviet Union for several decades now, and like many of its foreign counterparts has an office in Moscow, headed by Jérôme Steinbeck. Our correspondent asked him for a comment on the company's operations.



Jérôme Steinbeck.

Mr Steinbeck, I believe that last year was not a totally successful one for your company. Perhaps things have changed since I know that you recently signed a large contract with Soviet Makhinimport.

Quite correct. Makhinimport is our biggest customer. We helped the French shipbuilding company CNIM to supply boilers for Soviet ethylene plants. This was our biggest contract this year.

SORICE is active in various areas of industry. What are you concentrating on now?

We are focussing on recycling textiles since the current Soviet five-year plan envisages vast capital investment in the retooling of textile factories. Earlier the USSR sold large amounts of such materials to Italy and West Germany, for the making of textiles which

were then sold back to the USSR.

Now the Soviet Union is planning to process such materials itself. It can do this at a relatively small cost. We hope our equipment can be used in this project.

This year SORICE has already attended two major Moscow international exhibitions, "Mekromash" and "Elektro-82",

and it is going to attend "Chemistry-82" and "Agroprom". What do you anticipate from such shows?

The international division of labour promotes the continuous development of economic exchange, and we believe France ought to be well represented in exchanges with the Soviet Union, all the more so in that the French business community has to date regrettably passed up some of the opportunities for advancing mutually profitable cooperation between our countries. The Soviet Union is a nation of technological progress and its specialists have made great strides in this respect. We have a lot of things to learn from each other. At the same time the USSR offers a very broad and stable market. This is why we are sparing no effort in expanding our contacts with your country, making our ideas, advice and aid available to all French companies and Soviet organizations involved in this process. A consolidation of our ties would profit everyone and, besides, they have great political significance, promoting world peace.

Alexander VOLKOV

Contacts and contracts

© The recent 12th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Cuban commission on economic and scientific and technological cooperation, held recently in Moscow, considered the further expansion and increased efficiency of economic cooperation between the two countries. Special emphasis was put on mineral prospecting in Cuba, on co-operation in the nickel and textile industries, and on the development of Cuban power engineering.

© The French CIC company recently held a symposium on new methods of geographical machine research at Moscow's International Trade Centre. Reports on seismic methods of prospecting at sea and on data transmission and processing were made.

MAJOR PROJECT IN FINLAND

The Lovisa-1 and Lovisa-2 nuclear power stations, built with Soviet assistance, are responsible for one-fifth of all electric energy produced in Finland. Soviet and Finnish engineers

as well as research institutions and industrial organizations from both countries were involved in the Lovisa complex, the biggest ever Soviet-Finnish venture.

LEIPZIG FAIR COMES ROUND AGAIN

Leipzig is preparing for another international fair to take place from September 5-11, with companies and organizations from 50 countries participating. The Soviet Union will be putting on the biggest show, with its products being exhibited in practically all sections. This will be the 60th Soviet appearance at the Leipzig Fair, over which period Soviet products have won more than 400 gold medals. For the theme of its Leipzig display this year, the Soviet Union will concentrate on the

60th anniversary since the foundation of the Soviet state. These and other facts were made known at a press conference organized by S. Fischer, Director of the Leipzig Fair, at the GDR Trade Mission in Moscow. He emphasized that a prominent feature in the fair would be products designed jointly by the socialist countries. The USSR, since the GDR, for example, will show their commonly developed medical instruments, equipment for making textile machines, and printing technology.

In slightly over a month the flags of the participating states will fly over the ancient city of Leipzig, which extends a warm welcome to its guests.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment at the Rossiya Hotel). 4, 5, 6 — New Orleans Syncopators jazz sextet (Netherlands).

Palace of Sport, Lenin Central Stadium (Luzhniki). 5, 6 — Kiev Music Hall. "Half a Million Dawns", a programme in two parts: 1. "Scenes in the Old City". 2. "Kievan Dawns".

Lenin Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena. 5, 6 — Moscow ballet on ice.

SPORTS

Dynamo Stadium. 3 — Central Army Club vs Dynamo (Moscow) 7 p.m.

Lenin Central Stadium. 4 — Toppo (Moscow) vs Spartak (Moscow) 7 p.m.

This is the second round of the USSR championship.

VOLLEYBALL

Central Army Club Sports Gym (30 Leningradsky Prospekt).

3 — International men's friendly, USSR vs Brazil, 7 p.m.

FIELD HOCKEY

Young Pioneers Stadium (31 Leningradsky Prospekt). 4 and 5 — USSR men's championship, FIF (Moscow) vs Start (Gorky). 6 p.m. (both days).

SCUBA DIVING

Olimpitskiy Swimming Pool (Mekro Prospekt Mira). 3 and 4 — USSR championship in scuba diving 6 p.m. (both days). Entrance is free.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 4 and 6 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

August 3-6

About +25°C in the daytime early in the period, with temperatures dropping slowly to +8-13°C at night and rising to +17-21°C during the day. North and north-westerly wind, 3-10 mps.

IF YOU ARE GOING ON A JOURNEY, WE SINCERELY ADVISE YOU TO TRAVEL VIA SOVIET RAIL!

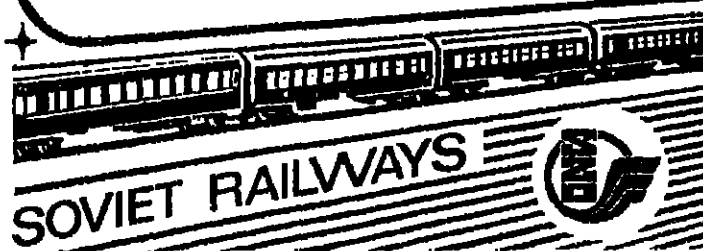
Soviet trains take the discomfort out of rail travel. You will relax in a cosy well equipped compartment, looked after by attentive attendants. In the restaurant car you can become acquainted with Russian cuisine while you travel through the wide expanses of the Soviet Union. The journey will be easy and you will alight at your destination refreshed and invigorated.

May we also remind you that your travelling expenses will be minimal since rail is the cheapest form of transport. Groups of 10 or more people get a discount. Tourist groups from England, Belgium, Holland, France, the FRG, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Greece, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and Finland are provided by Soviet Railways with a 25-40 per cent discount of the fare.

Tickets are available from travel agencies, tourist offices or direct from the station. You can book a return ticket too. Sleepers can be reserved in advance.

Travel agencies or railway information offices will be happy to provide you with any information you need. Book now! We wish you a happy journey!

SOVIET RAILWAYS



Intourist news

CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

Viktoria and Friedrich Krutner, residents of Western Germany, got married 50 years ago in the Soviet capital. Friedrich worked as a builder; he put up houses and built the first stations at the Moscow Metro. Their son, Friedrich, was born in Arbat Street. As many of our best memories are connected with this city, said the couple, the wish to return to Moscow 50 years later to celebrate our golden wedding here was quite a natural one.

We have remained great friends of the Soviet Union ever since, said Viktoria Krutner. Today the struggle for the preservation of peace has assumed special importance, a struggle which is largely identified with the Soviet Union. More and more people in our country speak about Leonid Brezhnev's new proposals. The truth that the Soviet Union cannot strive

GOLDEN WEDDING

CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

not was gradually being realized by many people. A line poster was brought out in our country recently: on it in big letters was written: "The Russians Are Coming!" while in the middle of the poster was a cheerful ballerina. My husband and I play an active role in the peace movement; we collected signatures under the Reichsdag appeal and take part in demonstrations. We remember the heavy losses incurred by the Soviet Union during the Second World War and the sufferings of the Soviet people. I would not like to think that such things could happen again. We are convinced that to preserve peace is the main aim.

The Krutners spent a week in Moscow. Their itinerary in the Soviet Union was prepared by Intourist. The former "Muscovites" became acquainted with the young residents of the capital. From Moscow they travelled to Sochi, a resort on the shores of the Black Sea.

Alexander GULYAKOVSKY

Philately

A realistic painter



The USSR Ministry of Communications has released a stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Vasily Makov, master of Russian genre painting and democratic artist. The stamp is being issued by the artist "The Unusual Marriage".